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Photograph by C. W. Wright. © *National Geographic Society.*

THE COMMUNITY LAUNDRY TUB. (See Bulletin No. 4.)

Every day is wash day in Sardinia, and the public fountain takes the place of the village well of the Orient and the sewing circle of the Occident as a social center.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

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What the Treaty of Sevres Provided

CONSIDERATION of the questions involved in the impending revision of the Treaty of Sevres requires a preliminary survey of the treaty itself. In many respects the Sevres document was the most drastic of the four major treaties in its effects upon boundaries and sovereignties.

Some of its provisions, which are herein summarized from a communication to the National Geographic Society by Ralph A. Graves, were not effective, and others were demolished by the westward march of Mustapha Kemal's army.

The Treaty of Sevres killed the "Sick Man of Europe," concerning whose health Tsar Nicholas I of Russia first expressed grave alarm nearly three-quarters of a century ago. "Turkey in Europe" became scarcely more than a name—a small tract of land (the Chatalja District) west of Constantinople, embracing the area from which the city gets its water.

Provided "Zone of the Straits"

The Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, and the shores of the Sea of Marmora became "The Zone of the Straits," controlled and governed by an Interallied Commission, and a small area, known as the Suvla Reservation, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, was set aside as a cemetery for the Allies who fell in the attempt to take Constantinople. Greece received Turkish Thrace, which lay to the southwest of Constantinople.

Scarcely less drastic was the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in Asia, where provision was made for one autonomous and four independent states, in addition to complete renunciation of all Turkish interests in Egypt and consent to a British mandatory over Palestine.

The independent states provided were Syria (temporarily under French mandate), Mesopotamia (temporarily under British mandate), Armenia, whose boundaries were not defined, and the Arab Kingdom of the Hedjaz, over which presides the Grand Sherif of Mecca.

The autonomous State of Kurdistan was to comprise the Kurdish area east of the Euphrates and south of the to-be-determined southern frontier of Armenia.

Followed Precedent of Danzig and Fiume

The Allied Supreme Council provided access to the sea for Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Bulgaria by a group of internationalized ports, chief among which were Dedeagatch, Batum, and Trebizond.

In addition to the hitherto Turkish islands of the Aegean, which passed under the sovereignty of Greece, the latter country also assumed the administration of a large area in Asia Minor surrounding the important seaport of Smyrna, and thus incurred the disastrous consequences of recent months. This region was to have the privilege of a plebiscite at the end of five years.

One of the unusual settlements growing out of the Treaty of Sevres was the disposition of the "Dodecanese" (Sporades), twelve islands which Italy

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PEASANT LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ALBANIA

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Is the North Pole Headed South?

IS THE latitude of your school house changing?

Is your home closer to the equator or the pole than it once was?

These may appear to be foolish questions to the average person. He has no doubt grown to look upon the earth's "belt" and its axis as immovable lines even though they are imaginary. But an astronomer in London was quoted recently as asserting that the distance between Naples, Italy, and the equator has been shortened by a mile and a half during the past 51 years, and that Greenwich has apparently moved half a mile toward the tropics in less than two decades.

Small Latitude Changes Recognized

There is no question that latitudes change, but there is a very large question whether the changes are of any considerable magnitude and whether they continue for any great length of time in the same direction. The variations that have been established are due to a slight wabbling of the earth like that of a top which is not spinning evenly around its axis. This irregularity does not change the direction of the axis itself but does change the point on the earth's surface (the pole-point) from which the axis emerges. By such changes most points on the earth would have their positions altered with reference to the poles and to the equator, which is always 90 degrees from the pole-point and therefore follows it in any movement which it makes.

If the earth's simplest possible rotation had had a single wabble added to it, the pole-point would trace a closed path; that is, it would return to the same position again and again after the completion of definite, equal periods. There are at least two distinct and unequal wabbles known: one completed in a year, and one in about 14 months. Their combination causes the pole-point to wander in a rather uneven way, tracing lines that are very roughly elliptical and which cross and recross each other. But these two known wabbles cause only a very slight variation from a steady rotation; the "wanderings" of the pole-point because of them are believed to be always within a circle 60 feet across. The latitude of any city would be changed, therefore, because of these two recognized wabbles of the earth, at most only 30 feet north or south of its mean position.

May Be Steady Move South

There are other possibilities, however, in regard to change of latitude. One is that there are other as yet unrecognized wabbles extending over longer periods which cause the pole-point to wander in circles or ellipses that may be larger than the 60-foot circle. Another is that there may be forces in operation which shift the pole-point steadily southward practically along a certain line of longitude. Finally, latitude changes might be due to local movements, either a sliding of relatively small sections of the earth's crust, or to a recently postulated "floating" of the continents.

Whether there is a progressive change of latitudes has long interested astronomers. In 1900 the International Latitude Service was formed and a

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occupied during the Turco-Italian War of 1912. Both racially and by historic traditions the inhabitants of this archipelago, lying off the southwest coast of Asia Minor, are preponderantly Greek. However, owing to the earlier conflict over their possession, it was arranged that Turkey should cede them to Italy, who, in turn, on the same day and at the same place, ceded all of the group except Rhodes to Greece. This double cession recalls a feature of the Treaty of Prague in 1866, when Austria, at the close of the Austro-Prussian War, ceded Lombardo-Venetia to France, who, in turn, immediately ceded the territory to Italy.

Rhodes' Ultimate Disposition Arranged

Rhodes, according to a Greek-Italian agreement, is to remain under Italian administration for fifteen years, at the end of which time a plebiscite is to be held; but if, in the meantime, Great Britain decides to relinquish Cyprus in favor of Greece, Rhodes likewise is to be surrendered.

Turkey has renounced all rights to Egypt as from November 5, 1914, and recognized the British protectorate over that country. While the treaty formally recognizes the annexation of Cyprus by Great Britain, this, the third largest island of the Mediterranean, has been administered by the British for more than forty years; so that, for practical purposes, its status has been little affected as a result of the World War.

Bulletin No. 1, December 4, 1922.

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THE PEARY MEMORIAL, ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, BEING UNVEILED BY THE EXPLORER'S DAUGHTER

On one of the several expeditions to the Far North when Mrs. Peary accompanied her husband, Marie Ahnighito Peary, affectionately known to the American public as the Snow Baby (now Mrs. Edward Stafford), was born, within the Arctic Circle and nearer the North Pole than any other white child. Her brother, Robert E. Peary, Jr., stands at her left. All the continents are carved in low relief on the granite globe.

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The Gumming Game in Sudan

THE English House of Commons debate about a loan to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to develop cotton growing areas to supply the mills of Lancashire suggested that already the Sudan provides one humble and unsung commodity which most of us employ daily.

A stenographer seals and stamps a letter to be whisked away to distant friends on that modern magic carpet, the post office, because its flap and its stamp have been touched with adhesive gum which may come from Sudan. The sticky trail leads a geographic Sherlock Holmes from a mahogany desk straight to the palm-fringed banks of the Nile where predatory crocodiles lie in wait for chattering monkeys to come down to the river banks for their evening drink.

Natives Eat the Gum

So that you may paste two and two together, tawny, scrawny camels and khaki donkeys, heavy laden with gum from Kordofan, make their way to Dueim, above Khartum, there to be yelled at and unloaded by raucous, half-naked natives. Their precious cargo is loaded upon the diverse craft which clutter the shores for shipment to Omdurman, Khartum's neighbor city. From there it can be sped by rail to uses which the natives never heard of and could little understand.

Don't be too hard on the office boy who licks postage stamps instead of using a sponge to wet them. In its natural state gum is edible, and the natives carry it about and eat it with as much relish as an American girl would eat a bonbon. Perhaps to his juvenile palate even the prepared form has a savory flavor.

Two Rivers in One Channel

Khartum lies where the two Niles, the White and the Blue, meet but fail to mingle. As far as the eye can reach the two currents flow on; the blue crowded along the eastern river bank, while the creamy wider ribbon seems to elbow its path more assertively. Egypt's geographical destiny is written in the merging of these rivers. The White Nile contributes more largely the moisture that keeps the land of the Pyramids from being parched. The Blue Nile bears down the sediment that spreads a fertile blanket over the lower river.

Very few of the world's cities outrank Khartum in beauty of site; the American especially will incline to appraise its plan very highly, for English engineers laid it out with diagonal avenues and many little parks after the manner of our own Capital City at Washington. In Khartum's case the purpose of the avenue arrangement was military, so that machine guns could sweep all directions from many points. Some assert that L'Enfant had the same consideration in mind when he planned Washington's avenue system.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a fourth as large as Europe; from the point on the Egyptian border where the Nile enters Sudan to its emergence from Lake Albert in Southern Sudan is greater than the distance from New York

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string of six stations was established, forming a band around the world, all within a few feet of the parallel of north latitude, 39 degrees 8 minutes. These stations were situated in Japan, Russian Turkestan, Sardinia, Gaithersburg, Md.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ukiah, Cal. Observations were made at all the stations for 14 years. The stations in Turkestan and at Gaithersburg were closed at the end of 1914, and the international latitude work was discontinued at the Cincinnati station at the end of 1915. The remaining three stations are continuing observations.

Would be Little Change in Million Years

The information assembled by the International Latitude Service has been interpreted in various ways. The changes in latitude observed were very small and it is recognized that the possibilities of error due to imperfect instruments, inaccuracies in star declinations, and the human equation, were many. One careful analysis by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, however, seems to indicate that the pole-point is shifting progressively southward toward the continent of North America. This would mean that in effect the cities of the United States are moving slowly to the north.

You need have little worry, though, over the likelihood that the North Pole will turn up some day in your back yard. Even though one becomes generous with assumptions and assumes that there is a southward movement of the pole-point and that it will continue steadily, its slowness makes the assumed shift almost negligible. The analysis referred to seems to indicate a southward drift of the pole amounting to a trifle more than six inches a year. This would amount to less than one mile in ten thousand years. In one million years the change would equal only 95 miles. At the rate assumed, in a million years New York City would not be shifted as far north as the latitude of Boston today, Fresno would have reached a point only 23 miles north of the present position of San Francisco, and Memphis would be shifted to about the present position of the south line of Kentucky.

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"Wash Day" by the Tub of Babel

RUB-A-DUB-DUB is the litany of the tub, supplanted in part by the antiphony of the washing machine in the modern American home. In Italy and Sardinia you may greet your linen being washed in public troughs along the streets, and in Normandy your clothes are dipped in flowing streams, placed on rocks, and pounded with paddles until you have visions of your little pearl buttons floating back to the mollusks whence they came.

The round little Dutch woman's wash-tub is to be found almost anywhere you turn. Along the canals, at the water troughs and boat landings the roly-poly, pink-cheeked mother washes the pink and blue cottons of her Hendrik and Wilhelmina in these stationary dish-pans and wash-tubs of hers.

"Blue Monday" Once a Year

There is only one "blue Monday" a year in Abyssinia, and then the women don't do the work. Both the women and men wear a robe of cotton wrapped about them, the former over a sort of night-gown and the latter over loose knee-trousers. On the Eve of St. John the men do the small family wash for the year. They dig a hole in the ground by the side of a stream and spread a piece of leather over the bottom of it. They put the clothes in, sprinkle them with a powder made from a fruit resembling the Corinthian grape, and fill the hole with water. Then they tread back and forth upon the clothes for an hour or so, working up a white foam which the powder has generated. The wet garments, which are said to be as white as snow, are rinsed in the flowing stream.

In some remote parts of Switzerland wash-day comes but twice a year. The Alpine peasant woman is too busy working the crops and tending the cattle in the summer to do the washing, and in the winter it is too cold, so she does it in bulk in the spring and fall. She takes her turn for several days among the other women of the neighborhood at the community tub, which is filled with water piped down from a glacier. Nearby big copper kettles are sizzling over fires built on the ground in order that she may have hot water to help loosen the dirt which, in most cases, is thoroughly ground into the garments. They do not rub the clothes, but, after soaping, throw them against an inclined board.

Laundry a Semi-Annual Event

In parts of Germany the same system is practiced. Long lines of boats may be seen coming down the streams looking for a suitable spot where the semi-yearly accumulation of soiled clothes may be made wearable again. There is usually at the top of the houses of these people an aired loft in which the clothes are stored pending the coming of wash-day and where lines are hung to dry them when the deed has been done.

At intervals along the banks of rivers and streams in France one may see the peasant women washing their clothes on stones, and beating them with wooden paddles. In Paris along the Seine there are the "bateaux lavoirs" or large covered boats where the washerwomen go to do their work. In the city

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to New Orleans. Yet this vast region, largely undeveloped, now has a population only twice as many as that of Philadelphia. Khartum, its capital, has about 23,000 people, while the dervish capital, Omdurman, is larger by about 15,000. Besides gum its important exports are dates, rubber, ostrich feathers and ivory.

Bulletin No. 3, December 4, 1922.

Photograph by Theodore Leslie Shear. *© National Geographic Society.*

THE TOWER OF ST. NICHOLAS, AT RHODES, GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE INNER HARBOR. (Bulletin No. 2)

This fort was built by the Knights of Rhodes in 1464, and, though frequently made the principal object of attack, it was never captured. One attack was frustrated by the bravery of an English sailor named Rodgers, who, observing that a bridge of boats was about to be thrown across from the opposite mole by a cable attached to an anchor fixed under the tower, dived into the sea, cut the rope, and saved the fortress.

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North Albania: Wilder Half of a Primitive State

SOMETIMES news depends upon nomenclature.

Attacks by Jugo-Slavs upon towns of Northern Albania claimed cable space as news.

Put differently, the Southern Slavs resumed fighting with the Ghegs, but that item would deserve no more than a place in textbooks where subheadings mark the Slavonic invasions on the east Adriatic coast.

In Albania it isn't so much that history repeats itself, as that it engages in a process of monotonous reiteration. Albania is the enfant terrible among European nations. It simply refuses to grow up.

Baby Nation Has Oldest People

It was the baby nation of Europe in 1914; peopled by the oldest race in its national neighborhood. It does not lurk in the backwaters of Europe because of inferior people; for it has a stock which is sturdy, intelligent, and resourceful. The vitality of the Albanians is exemplified in the mere fact that they continue to exist as a homogeneous people amid geographical and historical handicaps that have absorbed or displaced many of their old-time neighbors.

In recent years contacts with Vlachs and Greeks have modified the Tosks, or South Albanians. The wilder part of wild Albania, and the more primitive among its people, the Ghegs, are in the north, along the River Drin, where the Serbians now are reinforcing their claims by capture.

The Drin is formed by the confluence of the Black Drin, which rises in the beautiful Lake Ochrida, and the mountain-born White Drin. The Drin proper flows due west before it empties into the Adriatic near Lake Scutari, south of Dalmatia, hair-trigger littoral of post-war politics.

Where Tribal Life Prevails

North of the Drin is a mountain land, the Karst, a Sahara of rock, akin to a fireless cooker in its effect after a hot day. Here live tribes, unconscious of national influences, except to fight invaders. Only once, under Scanderbeg, Kosciuszko of Albania, did they achieve a brief national unity, but it flew apart again upon that hero's death.

Here is the land of the blood feud, a code by which 25 per cent of the men in some tribes are killed off in their prime. Yet this practice is not to be confounded with mere lawlessness. Rather it is a poor substitute for any recognized legal system or any central power to enforce justice.

It is both more rigid and severe, and more elaborate, than the common law of advanced nations. One student of its working found that a failure to make good a promise of a trifling present cost a dozen lives in a day. Because one man killed a pig that was eating his crops, the male representatives of the pig's owner killed many of the pig-slayer's clan over a long period of years.

Male Relatives All "Brothers"

Under such a system male relationship assumes great importance. A man's third cousin becomes his "brother"; a woman's family ties, outside her parents,

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streets there are everywhere the "lavoirs publiques" which are private establishments where, for a small sum, housewives can use the tubs, the hot water, the wringer, and the drying room. A veritable army of washerwomen camps out along the River Paillon at Nice, and having learned that the visitors to the resort require that their clothes be white, they use strong soaps and acids, and pound them with stones.

He Who Runs May See

Italy seems to have its washing out everywhere. Intimate garments greet the visitors on the roadways and along all the streams and some of the cities always have the appearance of being decorated for a gala occasion.

The Norwegians follow the same plan that the Germans use of letting the clothes accumulate for months in an air loft and then have a siege at the job. But they distinguish themselves when it comes to the ironing. They use a long box on rollers filled with stones, and by placing one woman at one end of a board and one at the other they roll this weighted press over the clothes.

Each little village in India has its public pool where the natives wash their clothes. The faithful of the Hindu faith plunge into the Ganges and the Jumna and other rivers of varying degrees of sanctity for salvation. They wash their bodies, their lips and tongues and wear their clothes away wet in order to preserve their "purity" as long as possible.

"Cleaning up" Haiti

American manufacturers have been doing their best to "clean up" Haiti. Numerous shipments of washing machines have been sent to that country. Women in Egypt dip their "duds" into the waters of "Father Nile," just as they have done since the days of Rameses.

Bulletin No. 4, December 4, 1922.

Photograph by Theron J. Damon. © National Geographic Society.

AN ANCIENT BRIDGE NEAR SCUTARI, ALBANIA. (Bulletin No. 5.)

husband, or brothers, are matters of small moment. In many places there is no consciousness of kinship between niece and aunt.

But the ramifications of this same code make woman's position higher in Albania than in the Orient, or even in many a more modernized region of Europe. For one thing the man who has a "blood foe" is immune from attack while in company of a woman. Some men are known not to have gone abroad for years without female escort.

During times of feuds which amount to tribal warfare, women attend largely to outdoor duties. Marriage is by contract. A woman exercises no choice but has a veto power in respect to her husband. Should she not wish the man of her parent's arrangement she may reject him, but, in that event, must take vows to remain a virgin, assume the status of a man, and in some regions she dons men's clothing. Should she marry another man her rejected suitor's family must seek blood vengeance upon her male relatives.

Shocked at Western Laws

These customs seems strange, but no less so than some of our ways to the Albanian. When told that in England a woman must hang for murder an Albanian company was deeply shocked. It was beyond their comprehension how a man could be found who would hang a woman and they concluded that England must be a barbarous island indeed. No less surprise was caused among another group when informed of the flirtatious tendencies of the Anglo-Saxon maid. They couldn't see how the parents of a young woman who jilted a man could escape dire vengeance by his brothers—"brothers" meaning all his male relatives of near and far degree.

Even the minor habits in the daily life of so isolated a people are novel. To be without a mustache is a disgrace in many parts of North, or High, Albania. The Albanian mother tells her child stories in which, unlike our stage melodrama, it always is the hairless man who figures as the villain.

New Moon Bars Hair Cutting

An Albanian barber shop, were there any, would have periodical vacations. For the hair must not be cut during the new moon lest it turn white. One Albanian explained to a traveler that his mustache was white because he had clipped it thoughtlessly at new moon. Fortunately he had waited until the moon was on the wane to trim his hair.

Bulletin No. 5, December 4, 1922.

Note to Teachers

References to articles and pictures in The National Geographic Magazine concerning subjects treated in this Bulletin are given because many teachers wish to employ them for further study or for project and problem assignments. The following is only a partial bibliography extracted from "The Cumulative Index of The National Geographic Magazine" (1899-1922, inclusive). A limited supply of some numbers may be ordered from The Society's offices at the prices named. Those numbers marked with an asterisk (*) are out of print. Bound volumes of The Geographic may be consulted in any public library and in school libraries.

Effects of Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, Neuilly and Sevres Outlined in Article, The New Map of Europe, by Ralph A. Graves. Vol. XXXIX, pp. 157-177, 18 illustrations, Feb., 1921. 50c.

Maps of New Asia and New Europe showing boundary and place name changes affected by treaties contained in May, 1921, and February, 1921, issues of The National Geographic Magazine. Copies of maps may be had while supply lasts from The Society's headquarters. Paper $1; Linen $1.50.

Polar Explorations: American Discoveries of the Antarctic Continent. By Major General A. W. Greely. Vol. XXIII, pp. 298-312, 7 illustrations, 1 page map, March, 1912. 75c.

The Heart of the Antarctic. By Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton. Vol. XX, pp. 972-1007, 27 illustrations, 1 half-page map, Nov., 1909. 25c.

An Ice-Wrapped Continent (Captain Robert F. Scott's Work in the Antarctic Continent). By Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Vol. XVIII, pp. 95-119, 20 illustrations, 1 half-page map, February, 1907. (*)

Peary's Explorations in the Far North. By Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Vol. XXXVII, pp. 318-322, 3 ills., April, 1920. (*)

The Discovery of the Pole: First Report by Commander Robert E. Peary, Sept. 6, 1909. Vol. XX, pp. 893-916, 11 illustrations, 1 page map, October, 1909. 25c.

These are only a few selections from a very rich bibliography on Polar Explorations to be found in "The Cumulative Index of the Geographic Magazine" now to be had in public, libraries and school libraries. Copies of this Index, 200 pages, size of The Magazine, may be had from The Society's headquarters. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid in U. S. A.

Sudan: The New British Empire of the Sudan. By Herbert L. Bridgman. Vol. XVII, pp. 241-267, 32 illustrations, May, 1906. 75c.

Albania: The Albanians. By Theron J. Damon. Vol. XXIII, pp. 1090-1102, 14 ills., Nov., 1912. 75c.

Recent Observations in Albania. By Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven. Vol. XXXIV, pp. 90-114, 21 illustrations, 1 half-page map, August, 1918. 25c